ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

VOLUME XLII-NUMBER 83.

Coupons for World's Fair Photos. Every Day

NO PROTECTION

For American Industries in the Wilson Tariff Bill.

IS AT LAST GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The Tariff for Revenue Only Lines Strictly Followed Out.

ALL WEST VIRGINIA'S PRODUCTS

On the Free List, and Tariff on Her Manufactured Goods

REDUCED TO A REVENUE BASIS.

Free Trade Features Even Surprise Democratic Congressmen,

BUT THEY PLEASE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Democratic Platform Declaration that Protection is Unconstitutional and that a Tariff-for-Revenue Only is the True Doctrine Adhered to, and the Free Trade Theory is Embodied in the Measure-Expressions of Opinion-McKinley Interviewed. An English Newspaper Congratulates the Democracy on Carrying Ont Its Convention Pledges.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligences. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27 .- Those who expected that the Democratic ways and means committee would frame a tariff bill on the lines laid down in the Democratic national platform of 1892, which declared for a tariff for revenue only, and that protection to American industries is unconstitutional, are not disappointed. The new tariff bill, which will bear the name of Congressman Wilson, who misrepresents the Second West Virginia district, was given to the public to-day, and is so radical in its free trade features that it surprises even the Democratic members of Congress.

BRITISH PREE TRADE. It is distinctively a tariff-for-revenue only bill. The addition to the free list is startling in its length and the num-

is startling in its length and the number of industries it will affect disastrously are numerous.

"Free raw materials" with a vengoance! The list includes every principal product of West Virginia—coal, lumber, salt, wool, iron ore among the most important, in spite of the protest of West Virginia Democrats and the Democrats of other states that depend on like industries for their prosperity. The blow to labor in West Virginia and to every other state, threatened so long by the Democratic party, has been delivered straight from the has been delivered straight from the

The tariff on the manufactured pro-The tariff on the manufactured products of the country, almost without exception, is reduced to the revenue basis; the protective features of the Mc-Kinley bill have been repealed; advalorem duties have been substituted for specific duties, thus carrying out the tariff-for-revenue-only theory, and where revenue duties could not be imposed, except in a few instances, the article is placed on the free list.

RECIPROCITY REPUDIATED.

That bete noir of the free traders, the principle of reciprocity, the legacy of merican ple, is emphatically repudiated and thus the tariff bill, in addition to the reforms" it makes in the customs laws. will necessitate immediate readjustment of treatles with those South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the northern

The bounty on sugar, which was to be so promptly repealed, is, instead, to be repealed by easy graduations, and will not reach its conclusive effect until

will not reach its conclusive effect until
after the end of the present century.

The meeting of the ways and means
committee was very brief. All the
Democratic members were on hand, but
the only Republican members present
were Keed, Burrows, Hopkins, Payne
and Dalzell. Immediately after the roll
call Chairman Wilson spread the bill
before the committee, and the clerk instantly thereafter supplied it to the stantly thereafter supplied it to members of the press on the outside. The only advance copy furnished was the one given to the white house messenger a half hour previous for trans-laission to the President.

A DEMOCRATIC V. EW.

No business whatever was transacted by the committee. The Republican members were supplied with copies of the bill, a few jocular remarks being made, and the committee adjourned to give time to the minority to examine the measure. Most Republican members declined to express any opinion to the bill until they should have an opportunity to examine it in detail.

Representative Bynum, of Nebraska,

Representative Bynum, of Nebraska, a Democratic member, gave out the following statement in regard to the bill:
"I am very much pleased with the tariff bill; in fact it so nearly carries out the platform upon which I was elected in 1899 that I could not well be dissatisfied with it. I wrote the tariff plank for that platform and went into detail more than is usual."

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said that it would be impossible for him to express any opinion except in a general way. As to the effect of the bill, he said, would be to reduce the revenue about \$50,000,000 per annum. I thought the bill should be called bill only for revenue.'

Mr. Dalzeli criticised severely the ad Ar. Dalzeli criticised severely the au-valorem system of revenue which the till incorporates, as he claims that it invariably results in cheating the gov-ernment and has been condemned by every secretary of the treasury,

Democrat and Republican alike, from time immemoriable. He said that the free list was a winder.

"If I am not very much mistaken," he said, "the bill will give rise to law suits without number. The bill cannot prove otherwise than a severe blow at prove otherwise than a severe blow at our supremacy as a manufacturing nation. In fact, it must necessarily fall upon the cause of labor. This means a long step backward to the laboring man. I am at a loss to know how any sincerely patriotic American can wish for its passage."

EX-SPEAKER REED.

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed, a member of the ways and means committee, said

the ways and means committee, said to-night:
"Of course it is very easy for the gentlemen who prepared the bill to give their views, since they have been busily engaged in the work for a number of weeks, while the first the minority had of the bill was at 11 o'clock to-day.

"The Democracy have taken the lion's share of the committee. They have done this for a purpose, for while the northern Democrats are represented upon the committee, they are represented in such a way that the south holds a strange and very unfortunate predomied in such a way that the south holds a strange and very unfortunate predomination. As their industrial status is very much different from the average of the whole country it necessarily follows, and absolutely in fact has followed, that the bill is about as bad as could be reasonably imagined. This may not be true with regard to every item, but it is certainly true with regard to the most important matters in the bill."

THE BILL IN DETAIL,

A Long Free List-Manufactures Get a Heavy Cut-The Main Features

(For Chairman Wilson's statement see 6th page. Washington, Nov. 27.—The ways and means committee met at 11 o'clock this morning, and after the roll call Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee. On and after the 1st of March, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list:

THE FREE LIST.

Articles for the use of the United States:—Bscon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Baryts, all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from istle or tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass or sunn of single ply, and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins prepared for preservation but not further advanced in manufacture. Blue vitriol or sulphate of facture. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Coal, bituminous and shale, and coal

slack or culm coke coal. Tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act. Oxide of co-

provided for in this act. Oxide of cobalt.

Copper imported in the form of ores. Old copper fit for manufacturing clapping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper and black or coarse copper and copper cement; copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, and other forms not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act; coppers or sulphate of iron.

Cotton ties of iron or steel, cut to lengths, punched, with or without buckles, for bolting cotton.

Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks. Yolks of eggs of birds, fish and insects. Downs of all kinds; crude, not specially provided for in this act. Fresh fish. Furs, undressed. Iodine, resumblimated.

Iron ore, including maganiferous iron ore, also the dross of residum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, and pyrites of sulphuret of iron in its natural state.

Lard. Lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice. Mica and metallic

Lard. Lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice. Mica and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially metals unwrought, not specially bro-vided for in this act. Ochre and ochery earths; umbre and umbre and umbre earths, not specially provided for in this act. Cottonseed oil. Paintings in oil or water colors and statusry not

oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for in this act. Plows, tooth and disc harrows harvesters, reapers, drills and mowers, rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins. Plush, black, for making men's hats. Quicksilver. Salt. Silk, partially manufactured from cocans or fram waste silk and not farther coons or from waste silk and not farther advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk. Soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act. Sul-phate of soda or sait cake or nitre cake. Sulphuric acid. Tallow and wool grease, including that known commrcially as gras or brown wool grease. Straw. Buhr stone, bound up to mill stones; free stone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

for in this act.

All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may preacribe.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building whatves; timber sequenced or added; sawed board

timber, squared or sided; sawed board planks, deals and other lumber; laths; pickets and paling; shingles; staves of wood of all kinds; wood manufactured, wood of all kinds; wood manufactured, provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by its

from said country snail be subject to duty as now provided by law. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or man-ufactured from rattans or reeds. Woods—namely: cedar, lingum vite, lancewood, ebony box, granda, mahog-

excepting cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed or tinned, and chains of all kinds made of iron and steel 30 per cent ad-

valorem.

The metal schedules are almost wholly by ad valorem duties, as fol-

Iron in pigs 221 per centum ad va-

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars,

iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per centum.
Bar iron, rolled or hammered iron, in colls or rods and bars, or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum.
Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels, and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per

centum ad valorem.

Boiler or other plate iron or steel ex-cept saw plates not thinner than No. 10 wire guage, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in

grooves, 30 per centum.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per centum. Hoop, band or screw iron or steel, 30

Hoop, band or screw iron or steel, 30 per centum.

Railway bars, made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black laggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, 35 per centum.

All iron or steel sheets or plates, and these hand or screw iron arcenting.

all hoop, band or screw iron, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc, or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of sheet from or sheet steel polished, planished or glanced, 35 per centum ad planished or glanced, 35 per centum ad

Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and

steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, sheets and plates not especially provided for in this act, and steel in all forms and shapes not especially provided for, 25 per cent advalorem. valorem. Anchors, or parts thereof, or iron or

steel and wrought iron for ships and lorgings of iron or steel for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, 25 per cent ad valorem. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per

Cast iron pipe of every description, 25

per cent ad valorem.

Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem.

CUTLERY, &C.

Pen-knives or pocket-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and razors or kinds, or parts thereof, and razors or razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 60 cents per dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem; above that 45 per cent.

Table knives, forks, steels, and all carving, cook's and butcher knives, forks and steels, all sizes, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Muskets, muzzle-loading shot guns and parts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem (no change).

orem (no change).

Sporting breech-loading shot guns and pistols and parts thereof, 30 per

cent ad valorem.

Cut nails and cut spikes of iron and steel, horseshoe nails, hob nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

other wrought from or steel hairs, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum. (Present 25 per centum).

Cross-cut saws, mill, pit and drag saws, circular saws, hand, back and all other saws, 25 per cent.

Screws, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron and steel and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly fluished and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway ties or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Aluminum, or aluminum in crude form or alloys, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Copper in rolled plates, called Braziers copper, sheets, rods, pipes and coppor bottoms 20 per centum ad valorem.

Lead ore and lead dress 15 per centum ad valorem.

Lead ore and lead dress 15 per centum ad valorem upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry, provided that all ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Load in pigs and bars, molten and old

refuse lead run into blocks and bars,

refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, I cent per pound.

Pons, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per cent ad valorem; pen-holder tips, pen-holders or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Pins, metallic, including hair pins, shaw and belt nins, not commercially

shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 20 per cent ad valorem. Type metals and new types 15 per cent

ad valorem.

Zinc in blocks or pigs 20 per cent ad valorem. Zinc in sheets 25 per cent ad

valorem. Manufactured articles of wares, not specially provided for in this act com-posed wholly or in part of any metal, or whether partly or wholly manufactured, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law 45 per cent).

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The bill repeals the provisions of the present law for sugar bounties by in-stalments, by providing that these bounties shall be reduced one-eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1805, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and

shall thereafter cease.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugars above 16 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-20 of 1

thread, 42 cents per dozen, and also for every additional one hundred yards of thread 4½ per pound. (Present law 7 cents per pound.)

thread 4½ per pound. (Fresent law cents per pound.)
Clothing, ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefa composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 50 per

Cent.)
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc., not bleached, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. (Present lew 10 cents per yard and 20

per cent.)
Stockings, hose and half hose made on knitting machines or frames, shirts and drawers valued at not more than \$1 50

per dozen, 30 cents ad valorem. Stockings, hose and half hose, soived, edged, including such as are commer-cially known as seamless, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short

sections.

sections.

The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original conditions as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

The second, that on like material, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent; valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per cent.

Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool as follows:

On woolen and worsted yarns 30 per

wool as follows:
On woolen and worsted yarns 30 per centum; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per centum ad valorem.
On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls,

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawis, knit fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, bunting and goods of similar description or character, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On closks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies or

other outside garments for ladies or children's apparel, 45 per centum ad

CABPETS, YARNS, &C.

Aubusson, Axminster. Moquette and Chenille carpets, and all carpets of like character or condition, and oriental, Berlin and other similar rags, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Saxony, witton and tourney velvet carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem. Brussels carpets, 30 per cent ad

valorem.

The bill provides that on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of one cent on the hundred on the 1st of July 1896, and thereafter of a like amount on the first days of July, 1897, 1898 1809 and 1909

1898, 1899 and 1900.
Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, 1½ cents per pound.
Yarn made of jute 20 per cent ad

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material auitable for cover-

ing cotton, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Linen collars and cuffs and shirts of all articles of wearing apparel, not especially provided for 35 per cent ad valorem.

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre, except cotton, 30 per cent ad valorem. LEATHER, &C.

Sole leather 5 per cent ad valorem, present law 10 per cent. Leather made into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, 20 per cent ad

valorem.

The glove schedule has been entirely re-arranged and differs from the Mc-Kinley law quite materially.

Printing paper, unpized, for books and newspapers, 12 per cent advalorem. Envelopes, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Playing cards, 10 cents per package and 50 per cent ad valorem.

EARTHEN WARE AND GLASSWARE. Some of the specific duties of the Mc-Kinley law on earthenwares and glass-

ware have been changed as follows Brick, not ginzed or ornamented or decorated in any manner, 20 per cent ad valorem. Glazed, ornamented or decorated, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 45 per cent). China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware not decorated in any manner, 40 per centum

decorated in any manner, 40 per centum ad valorem. (Present law 55 per cent ad valorem). Decorated, 45 per cent. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem). Plain green and colored, molded or pressed and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered) whether filled or unfilled, and whether the contexts be dutisplie or free, not specially tents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent advalorem. (Present law, 1 cent to 1½ cent per pound, according to size.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored printed, stained, decor-ated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking glass plates, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present

plates, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law, 60 per cent advalorem.)
All glass bottles, decanters and other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etc., or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.)

per cent ad valorem. (Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.)

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass not exceeding 18 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound. (Present law 1½ cent.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cent per pound. (Present law 2½.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cent per pound. inches square, 1½ cont per pound.

(Present law 2½) All above that 1½ cent per pound.

(Present law 3½ cents per pound.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished,

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 25 cents per square foot. (Present law, 4 cents.) Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot. (Present law, 6 cents.) Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot. (Present law, 20 cents.) Above that, 20 cents above that, 20 cents per square foot. (Present law, 40 cents.) Fluted, rolled or rough plated glass, not including crown cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 26 inches square, 1 of 1 cent per square foot. (Present law, 1 cent.) Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot. (Present

Woods—pamely: cedar, lingum vite, lancewood, ebony lox, granda, mahogany content of call standard from the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured; bamboo, reeds and sticks of partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrle and other woods, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths, suitable for sticks for umbrallas, parasols, sun shades, whipe or walking canes.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, coils, yarn waste, card waste, or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

All manufactures of iron and steel have a tariff of 25 per cent advalorem, lance and received and standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-20 of 1 cent.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty is cannating on all sugars above 16 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-20 of 1 cent.

On all leaf tobacco, or such part there of as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrapers of as is commercially known as wrapper between the duty is to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per pound.

If stemmed, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per pound if \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per pound.

All other leaf tobacco, or such part there of as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrapers, for unbrallas, parasols, and the leaf tobacco, or such part there of as is commercially known as wrapper between the duty is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per pound.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot. (Present law, 20 cents.) Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot. (Present law, 20 cents.) Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot. (Present law, 20 cents.) Sport pound. Sport per pound is fixed at 35 cents per pound; if stem and 50 cents per pound as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all

imposed; provided, that all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

plate glass unsilvered.
Spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem.)

valorem.)
Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 60 per cent ad valorem.)

All stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows and all mirrors not exceeding in size and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 45 per cent ad valorem.)

The marble stone schedule shows an almost general reduction.

almost general reduction.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FISH, WINES, &C. The agricultural schedule includes all farm products and provisions. Many changes have been made, specific duties being changed to ad valorem in many being changed to ad valorem in many instances. All live animals not placed on the free list by this bill are made liable at 20 per cent ad valorem, the same as the present law.

Anchovites, sardines and other fish packed in oil, tin boxes or in any other form, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.)

Fish in cans or packages of tin or

Isw 40 per cent ad valorem.)

Fish in cans or packages of tin or other material, except anchovites and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 30 per cent ad valorem.)

Brandy and other spirits manufac-

Brandy and other spirits manufac-

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not especially provided for in this act \$1.80 per proof gallon. (Present law \$2.50.)
Cordials, liquors, absinthe and other spirituous beverages, or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not especially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gallon. (Present law \$2.50.)
Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$7 per dozen. (Present law \$8.)

\$7 per dozen. (Present law \$8.)
Ale exported and beer in bottles or jugs 30 cents per gallon. (Present law 40 cents.)

BUTTONS, JEWELS, &C.

Buttons and button forms, pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partly manufactured, 40 per centum ad valorem.

facturod, 40 per centum ad valorem.
(Present law 2½.)
Jowelry and precious stones, all articles not specially provided for in this act and commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, 25 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 50 per cent,)
Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per centadvalorem. (Present law 10 per cent.)
Pipes and all smokers' articles not specially provided for 50 per cent. (Present law 70 per cent.)
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool or goat hair, 45 per cent.)
Many articles in the chemicals, oils and paint schedule have been trans-

and paint schedule have been trans-ierred to the free list.

Ink and ink powders, printers ink and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

OPIUM, MEDICINES AND SOAPS. Opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia and opium pre-pared for smoking, \$6 per pound. (Present law \$12.)

(Pregent law \$12.)
All medicine proparations, including preparations of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of alcohol is used, not specially provided for, 50 cents per pound.

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, and articles of perfumery not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem.

per ad va cent (Present law 45 per cent.

(Fresent law 40 per cent. Sosp—Castile soap 20 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 11 cents per pound.) Fancy perfumed and all description of toilet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law 15 cents per cent) pound.)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

A large portion of the new tarifi bill is devoted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision this was made the subject of a separate bill, but the Democrats have simply added the administrative provisions to the cus-toms bill, and thus included the whole machinery of customs collections in one

measure.
The changes in the administrative law are more numerous than was at first contemplated, and some are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury at his discretion to permit the certifica-tion of invoices before United States consular officers in adjoining districts from that in which the goods are man-ufactured or purchased. Consuls are also authorized to refuse certificates of involce not made in strict accordance with the regulations. The invoice shall also state the name of the consular district and the name of the port or place from which the merchandise was pro-

when entry of merchandise exceeding \$100 in value is made by a state-ment in the form of an invoice, the collector shall requires bond in a penal sum which shall be double the amount of the estimated duties and in the sum of \$100, if the merchandise be free of duty for the production of a duly certi-fied invoice.

The decision of the collector as to

rate and amount of duties chargeable rate and amount of duties chargeanie on imports of merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever char-acter, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent of such merchandise, or the person paying such fees, charges person paying such fees, charges and exactions shall, within ten days after, but not before such ascertainment and liquidation of duties as will in case of merchandise, entered in bond as for consumption, or within ten days after the payment of such fees, charges and exactions, if dissatisfied with such decision, give notice in writing to the collector, stating therein distinctly and specifically and in respect to entry or payment, the reasons for his objections thereto, and if the merchan-dise is entered for consumption pay the

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE LEHIGH STRIKE

The Situation is Growing Very Serious Along the Line,

VIOLENCE BY STRIKERS' FRIENDS.

The Men Declare They Have No Hand in It-Demolished Engines and Missiles That Were Thrown at Them. Non-Union Men Who Are Afraid to Take Out Trains-One Man Who Was Not a Candidate for the Morgue.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 27 .- The second week of the great strike on the Lehigh Valley railroad is now on and the chances of a settlement either amicably or otherwise are as far off as ever. The feeling between the contending parties is growing in bitterness, and while the strikers themselves are not taking part in the many acts of violence reported, their friends are doing the work for them and the strikers are getting the blame.

An Associated Press reporter made a trip over the road from White Haven to lunkhannock this afternoon. He

Tunkhannock this afternoon. He found very few trains running, but the sidings and vards were filled with cars. The impression he formed was that the company was not handling as many trains as they did any day last week.

Five engineers, who had been working on the Lehigh Valley part of last week, in the place of the strikers, told their story to Superintendent Essethis morning. They claimed that they could not go on their engines from Coxton to Mauch Chunk without taking their lives in their hands. Another engineer who had come in for his time was asked what was the trouble.

gineer who had come in for his time was asked what was the trouble.

"I am not a candidate for the morgue," he said, "and, if three or four men are going to be killed before things move smoothly, I want to be out of here when the thing happens."

Detective O'Brien informed an Associated Press reporter that there were eight or ten engines at the round house that had been smashed and that up

eight or ten engines at the round house that had been smashed, and that up near the round house there could be picked up 500 pounds of stones that had been thrown at engines yesterday. The air is full of rumors and they are of a kind that always materialize under prevailing conditions.

POWDERLY IS SATISFIED

With the Election of Sovereign to Succeed Himself-How It Was Done,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.-James R. Sovereign, of Iowa, who was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor this afternoon by a vote of 23 to 3 for James Campbell, is the third man to hold the office of general masman to hold the office of general mas-ter workman in the order since its or-ganization in 1869, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Powderly being the two others. The afternoon session was characterized by very peaceful and harmonious pro-ceedings. General Worthy Foreman Bishop occupied the chair. Upon as-sembling the delegates announced the following nominations for a general executive board, three of whom were to be elected:

executive board, three of whom were to be elected:

H. B. Martin, Minnesota; J. W. Kenna, Indiana; James McGuirk, District of Columbia; T. Chonforker, Maryland; J. Robinson, Indiana; D. L. Roy, South Dakota; S. C. French, Massachusetts. Martin, with twenty-four votes, and Kenna and Roy, each with eighteen, were declared elected. T. B. McGuire, of New York, was elected on Friday, making a complete board of four.

four.

Mr. Powderly was seen shortly aftervards by an Associa

He seemed in excellent humor. When asked his opinion of the assembly's action, he said:

"The king is dead, iong live the king-Mr. Sovereign will have no heartier support by any individual of the order than he will receive from me. He is sminently worthy of the position and I believe he will fill the office as well as I have the will as I have the any one can, He as well as I has the good of the order and mankind in gen-eral at heart, and will labor hard to build the Knights of Labor to the heighth it occupied before factional fights and internal disaffections reduced it to its present level."

Earthquake at Albany. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27 .- There was quite an evident shock of earthquake o-day, and several of the large buildings were so badly shaken that the co-cupants left in alarm. The shock occurred about 2:30 p. m.

Weather Porceast for To-day.

weather rorecast for To-day,
For West Virginia, rain, followed by clearing
weather; west winds and clear.
For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain;
Clearing in the southern portion Tuesday; brisk
and high southwest winds; slightly colder Tuesday night.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. Schnerr, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

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